

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

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THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX.

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Dead of South Carolina.

We make the following mournful record of the deaths of South Carolina soldiers and citizens while in prison at Hart's Island, New York. The catalogue is furnished by B. T. Eastman, the army agent of the American Tract Society. Relatives and friends who seek the knowledge of long missing dear ones will do well to examine this record:

E. M. Jowers, 17th Regiment, Co. A, died April 12th; R. J. Campbell, 4th Battalion Light Artillery, Co. C, died April 19th; E. W. Wilbank, 12th Regiment, Infantry, Co. K, died April 19th; Thos. Gooding, 11th Infantry, Co. D, died April 23d; L. L. Lancaster, 14th, Militia, Co. B, died April 17th; T. E. Still, 14th, Militia, Co. B, died April 28th; E. W. Barwick, 14th, Militia, Co. C, died April 23d; J. M. Hutto, (Graham's Turn Out, Barwell District,) 14th, Militia, Co. C, died April 27th; John Morris, 14th, Militia, Co. A, died April 20th; J. A. Horn, 14th, Militia, Co. E, died April 28th; A. Stroman, 14th, Militia, Co. E, died April 29th; Wm. Tilly, 14th, Militia, Co. D, died April 23d; Jos. Young, senger, 15th, Militia, Co. H, died April 29th; Patrick Conner, 1st, Artillery, Co. F, died April 27th; J. H. Hall, (Walhalla,) 1st, Rifles, Co. C, died April 28th; S. Crim, (citizen of South Carolina,) died April 28th; Harvey B. Howell, citizen, died April 25th; John Traxter, 18th, Militia, Co. A, died May 2d; H. H. Tindall, 5th, Cavalry, Co. I, died May 2d; J. H. Myer, 1st, Artillery, Co. F, died May 3d; James Kemp, 6th, Cavalry, Co. A, died May 5th; J. J. Brown, Jeffers Creek, 6th, Cavalry, Co. I, died May 5th; D. M. Sholer, 14th, Militia, Co. E, died May 5th; Elisha Cammel, 14th, Militia, Co. A, died May 6th; Isaac Still, 14th, Militia, Co. A, died May 18th; N. M. Conrad, 14th, Militia, Co. B, died May 10th; J. Drummond, 14th, Militia, Co. B, died May 21st; W. R. Rast, 14th, Militia, Co. C, died May 14th; G. B. Storm, 14th, Militia, Co. D, died May 17th; O. M. Mathis, 14th, Militia, Co. G, died May 16th; James Morris, 14th, Militia, Co. H, died May 11th; A. M. Choisy, Marion Artillery, died May 8th; Francis A. Wayne, 7th, Co. L, died May 11th; Hanford D. Vam, Militia, Co. K, died May 11th; Jesse L. Snow, 1st, Co. I, died May 10th; A. Gus Morrison, 1st, Co. A, died May 18th; Jacob Hollingfield, 1st, Co. G, died May 8th; James Parker, 1st, Co. F, died May 15th; Robert Cammel, 1st, Co. H, died May 18th; Timothy Carter, 1st, Co. H, died May 19th; R. N. Kay, 1st, Co. K, died May 20th; J. R. Glover, 1st, Co. C, died May 20th; — Boughman, 1st, Co. C, died May 21st; J. O. Beard, 1st, Co. A, died May 23d; M. D. Johnson, Thomas' Cross Roads, Darlington District, 1st, Co. A, died May 24th; Eljah Covington, Marlboro P. O., Gibson's Store, N. C., 1st, Militia, Co. D, died May 24th; J. Huges, 1st, Militia, Co. I, died May 28th; A. Inabut, 1st, Militia, Co. A, died May 29th; Stephen Tedder, 3d, Militia, Co. G, died May 10th; W. T. Burnett, 13th, cavalry, Co. E, died May 11th; Jas. K. Davis, 7th, Infantry, Co. K, died May 11th; J. W. Jowers, 23d, Infantry, Co. A, died May 29th; Clark Tidwell, Gist Guard, died May 11th; T. B. Power, Orr's Rifles, Co. A, died May 17th; W. S. Wanemaker, citizen, died May 11th; W. Shaver, citizen of Columbia,

died May 13th; John Calvert, citizen of Charleston, died May 31st; H. B. Templeton, 14th, Militia, Co. B, died June 1st; L. D. Dubbard, 14th, Militia, Co. E, died June 1st; Lewis M. Debar, 14th, Militia; Silas Griffin, 14th, Militia; Jas. N. Glasgow, 14th, Militia, died June 13th; John L. Farmer, 1st, Militia; John Freeman, 1st, Militia, died June 7th; Martin Otis, 1st, Militia; E. J. Harris, Edgefield District, 6th, Reserves, Co. D; Henry Strickland, Cheraw, 26th, Co. D; Rev. Wm. F. Fogle, citizen, Orangeburg; Wm. LeRoach, citizen; James Lundy, 1st, Artillery, died June 16th; Charles M. Grant, Cheraw, Infantry, died June 17th; John W. Poor, 1st, Artillery, died June 18th; Charles C. Henley, 14th, Infantry, died June 19th.

These have all been interred in Cypress Hill Cemetery, on Long Island.

The Southern Negroes and the Southern Whites.—Things to be done for the Protection of Both.

The white inhabitants of the South are our fellow-countrymen as well as the negroes; and, on the whole, we have as much reason to feel proud of them as of the blacks. Their valor, energy, pride, constancy and public spirit do no discredit to the American name.

In dealing with the negro question, which is the great question of the time, it is fair to consider the interests of both races. Indeed, the interests of the two, rightly viewed, are inseparable. Whatever tends to the security and prosperity of one tends equally to the security and prosperity of the other. It is the duty of the Government to regard their interests not as conflicting but identical. The Southern whites have been slaveholders; but they acquiesce in the fact that they can be slaveholders no longer, and with regard to the guilt of past slavery, we of the North are probably just as guilty as they. At all events, this was the opinion of the late President Lincoln. In his message to Congress, in December, 1862, Mr. Lincoln declared: "It is none the less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are not more responsible for the introduction of this property than the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance."

We do not draw the same inference from this view of the subject which was drawn by President Lincoln; for we realize that, since 1862, the country has passed into a new epoch. Mr. Lincoln's conclusion was: "If, then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge?" The two thousand millions spent had much better been expended in this way than in fratricidal war. But the South willed otherwise, and has lost both her slaves and the proffered compensation.

But still, there is an equity fairly resulting from the view of Mr. Lincoln's, which ought not to be wholly lost in dealing with this great social and industrial revolution. While uncompensated emancipation must be insisted on as a consequence of the protracted resistance of the South, it is our clear duty, in all other things, to consult the interest of both races, and seek their joint prosperity. There is no justice in leaving decrepit old age and helpless infancy to starve; nor, on the other hand, is there justice in requiring the Southern land holders to support them when the working negroes have run away? We owe kindness and protection to the emancipated because they are free by our act; plunged by us into miseries they could not provide against. But the Federal Government cannot support

them, nor can it, without the grossest violation of justice, require the Southern whites to do it. The whole subject of the relations of poverty to property in the South, should be at once regulated by rules having the force and permanence of laws.

It is perhaps easier to say what ought to be done than to point out the precise way of doing it. If the military authorities would come to a common understanding with leading citizens in each State, in devising a system of rules so fair, equitable, and suited to the circumstances, that the reconstructed State Governments would be likely to adopt them, it would be a great advantage to both races. Among the things requiring immediate attention throughout the South are:

1. *A System of Negro Apprenticeship.*—The mother of minor children is, in most cases, found on the same plantation with them, although instances of separation are numerous. The paternity is more doubtful. In cases where both parents are known, and able-bodied, there ought to be regulations making their support of their offspring compulsory. But there will be tens of thousands of cases, all over the South, where, from uncertain paternity, inability to find work, vagrancy, idleness, or vice, this will not be done. Hence the great magnitude of the question how minors are to be provided for and brought up. There ought to be vested in local public officers authority to bind them out till they become of age. It is to be presumed that very young children will, by the time they are twenty one, earn enough to pay for their bringing up and a rudimentary education. Minors in their teens, who are indentured to do farm work, ought to have a little out of the earnings of age; mechanics would be sufficiently compensated by the knowledge of a good trade. It is clear that one of the most urgent needs of the South is authority to make permanent equitable arrangements for the support and education of negro children and youth. But no children should be bound as apprentices without the consent of their parents, unless the parents fail to support them. The South also needs:

2. *Equitable Regulations for the Support of the Poor.*—Besides minors, there will be a host of helpless colored people needing the protection of the community. The sick, infirm and aged, must not be abandoned; and there is no justice in leaving them to the mere charity of the white families in which they formerly lived. Overseers of the poor having the care of this class need to be intrusted with a large discretion. Many will be capable of partially earning their living, whether they shall be placed with planters who will take their services in part pay for their subsistence, or be maintained in workhouses and other institutions, those having the supervision of them will, in either case, have a wide field for the exercise of vigilance, judgment and humanity. Another want of the South is:

3. *Proper Regulations Against Vagrancy.*—In carrying out any system for the support of the poor, it is just that each locality shall bear its proportion, and no more than its proportion, of the burden. There should be registers for ascertaining the domicile of the negroes, and, on a change of domicile, a residence of a stated time should be requisite to enable them to obtain parish relief. It is clear that regulations of some kind ought to be adopted for preventing particular localities being burdened with swarms of vagrants who might flock there from other places, even if such regulations should operate as a restraint on negro locomotion.

The necessity and urgency of what we have here insisted on is so obvious as to admit of no dispute; but there is, as yet, no evidence that the Gov-

ernment has bestowed on the matter any attention. There is indeed no possibility of useful action without the concurrence of local opinion; and in the progress of this experiment the Federal power will learn how utterly inadequate it is to govern the country without the assistance of the local authorities. The present strong tendency toward centralization will receive its strongest check in the demonstrated incompetency of the Federal Government to manage local affairs.

[New York World.]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—A report highly important, if true, regarding Mexican affairs comes from Matamoros under date of the 15th instant. It is said that President Juarez had been compelled to fly from Chihuahua, his capital, and that that place had been occupied by the imperial troops. It is reported that the soldiers of the late Confederate armies of the South were flocking to the imperial standard, and that ten thousand of them were to go to Sonora under ex-United States Senator Gwinn, who, it was still confidently asserted, would succeed in his projects for colonizing the Northern Mexican States. There was also a report that Captain Page, late of the Confederate army Stonewall, was in Mexico, trying to negotiate for the sale to Maximilian of the ex-Confederate cruisers.

DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES.

A FINE stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES just received by
H. SOLOMON & CO.
Assembly street, West, below Place.
July 6

Office Gen. Supt. Wilmington and
Manchester Railroad Company,
SUMMER, S. C., JULY 8, 1865.

A TRAIN for the conveyance of passengers and freight is now running semi-weekly between Kingsville and Great Pee Dee River, leaving Kingsville each Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m., and arriving at Pee Dee same days at 1:45 p. m. Returning, the train leaves Pee Dee at 10:45 a. m. each Tuesday and Friday, and arrives at Kingsville at 6:27 p. m. Connections are made, both going and returning, with trains of the North-eastern Railroad and Cheraw and Darlington Railroad at Florence. Trips of this train will be increased to tri-weekly and daily, as connections are opened and business justifies.

HENRY M. DRANE,

July 4 6* General Superintendent.

Headqrs Northern District Department of the South,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. —
On and after the date of this order, all telegraph lines in this District are placed under the control of the military authority.

Any telegraph operator failing to give precedence to military over civil dispatches, both in receiving and transmitting the same, will be considered guilty of military misdemeanor, and punished by sentence of a military court, or at the discretion of the nearest military commander.

By command of
Brevet Maj. Gen. J. P. HATCH.
(Signed,) LEONARD B. PERRY.
June 28 15 Asst Adjutant General.

AMNESTY. THE TERMS OF PARDON.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1864, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and whereas many persons, who had so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon.

To the end, therefore, that the authority

of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath of affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, —————, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following class of persons are exempted from the benefits of this proclamation:

1st. All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.
2d. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid in the rebellion.
3d. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

4th. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

5th. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

6th. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, sailors or in other capacities.

7th. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

9th. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governor of States in insurrection against the United States.

10th. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11th. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

12th. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities of agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

13th. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

14th. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State
June 9